

EDITOR'S CHAT.

A Warm Plea for the Daughters of the Nation-Catechism of Health and Other Timely Topics.

APPEALING TO THE VETERANS. tion, not a few of whom are veterans of the Union, who will make a firm stand for the full

equality of women under the law. One of the best pleas made on behalf of woman, directly to the Union soldier contingent of the Constitutional Convention, is by Miss Franklin Hall, of the Woman's Equality Club of Troy, who, in the course of an address covering every phase of the pending woman question, uses these convincing words, and we trust tiey will not be in vain:

"Thousands of herees have gone forth to battle for their country's honor. Thousands more have shed their life-blood without a murmur to free those who were slaves, to keep the starry flag we love unpolluted, or from being trailed in the dust. Noble men have become martyrs that this emblem of our Nation, which has been dreached with fraternal blood, might float unsullied over all our land, "But what is the dishonor of our daughters but a Nation's wrong? When she has been branded with shame and has hidden her identity under an assumed name, where are to be found the strong hearts and willing hands to avenge

her shame? "Shall the men who have encompassed her rain turn the search-light of public scorn upon her, and drive her out like a pestilence into new haunts and new sin, or to the waiting arms of death? Or shall women have a voice in this matter, and through franchise and the law give to their daughters a weapon of de-

"Are our daughters, are we of less importance | from C. C. members. than those slaves, that even the men who fought for the freedom of the colored race lose their chivalry and deny us the franchise they who worked and suffered and wept, while they fought for the noble cause of liberty to all? Have they forgotten the brave women who through battle smoke and carnage placed the cup of cold water to the parched lips and

bound up their bleeding wounds with unfaltering hands? "Where are the noble veterans who fought while their wives worked to feed and clothe the little helpless children left in their care during those dark days of war? Are we of so little worth that they have no word to say in

behalf of our freedom? HEALTH CATECHISM.

The following health rhymes, printed on cards and circulated gratuitously in many cities, should be a part of the daily catechism of every homekeeper:

A R C Guide to Real h. As soon as you are up stake blankets and sheets; Better be without shoes than sit with wet feet; Children, if healthy, are active, not sitt Damp sheets and damp clothes will both make you

Eat slowly, and always thew your food well;

Freshen the air in the house where you dwell; Garments must never be made to be tight: Homes will be healthy if airy and light; If you wish to be well-as you do, I've no doubtust open the windows before you go out; Keep your room always tidy and clean, Let dust on the furniture never be seen; Much illness is caused by the want of pure air; Now to open your windows be ever your care. Old rags and old rubbish should never be kept; People should see that their floors are well swent;

Quick movements in children are healthy and Remember the young cannot thrive without light; See that the cistern is clean to the brim; Take care that your dress is all tidy and trim; Use your nose to find out if there be a bad drain Very sad are the fevers that come in its train; Waik as much as you can without feeling fatigue; Xerxes could walk full many a league : Your bealth is your wealth, which your wisdom

must keep; Zeal will help a good cause, and the good you will OBJECT OF HOUSECLEANING. The Healthy Home gives the best reason of all for Spring housecleaning, thoroughly done, when it says: "The object of Spring house-

cleaning should be to get rid of dust. There is no danger in good solid dirt that sticks down fast. But when it rises, floats, enters eyes, nose, month, food, then it is deadly. Do not simply scatter the dust-turn it out."

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Recipes Tried and Worth Trying by Loyal Home Workers.

PRUNE JELLY.

At this season of the year, when the storeroom is a little short of jams and jellies, housekeepers will find prune jelly excellent, particularly for serving with cream, frozen or whipped. Proceed as follows: Wash one pound of prunes thoroughly, soak

over night, and boil in the same water until tender,-just enough water to cook them in Remove the prunes, take out the pits and mash them fine through a colander. To the prune juice add a quarter of a box of gelatine and a small cup of sugar, and set on the fire, stirring well. When dissolved add the prane pulp, mix well and put the jelly into molds to

This is very pretty served on the same plate with blanc-mange or other white molds.

TO KEEP PIEPLANT. Pieplant may be kept for Winter use, in large or small quantities, without cooking. Prepare the pieplant as for pies, removing the glass fruit cans or jars. Cover the pieplant with water and close the cans, as for cooked

Mrs. G. B. Ward, of Hackensack, N. J., says this seems too simple to prove effective, but she has put up pieplant in this way in the Spring and found it as iresh the year after as though newly gathered.

SUN-COOKED STRAWBERRIES.

To nine pounds of strawberries allow eight pounds of sugar. Put the berries on platters, cover with the sugar and let them stand over night. The next morning place the berries over the fire and cook for three minutes after reaching the boiling point. Return to the platters, put them in the hot sun and stir every hour, until the juice begins to thicken at the edge of the platter. If not done one day try the next; it will not hurt them. Scal up with paper in small jars. Paper is better dipped in egg or

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT. Annie Prosser, Brisbin, Clearfield County, Pa., would like a good recipe for cooking salsify, or ovster plant. Leaving it to the Happy Household to furnish a variety of recipes, the Editor would suggest that Annie try the follow-

Scolloped salsify: Wash the oyster plant well and boil tender, like parsnips. Remove from the water, scrape off all the dark, rough skin, mash and rub through a colander. To a measure of pulp add a balf measure of milk. salt, pepper, and melted butter; mix well and put into a shallow baking dish. Sprinkle fine bread crumbs over the top and brown in the

The same mixture may be set away to cool, then mixed with fine crumbs, made into croquets, or oblong balls dipped into egg, then in crumbs, and fried like oysters.

DELICIOUS CREAM PIE. One cup of milk, two eggs, tablespoonful of four, and sugar to taste. Wet the flour with a little milk until smooth; beat the yolks of the eggs and add with the milk. Flavor, and heat in a double boiler, or in a pan set in water, until it thickens. Have a crust baked; pour in the cream; cover with the whites of the eggs, beaten and sweetened, and set in the oven

to brown lightly.

VIRGINIA CHICKEN. Cut up two chickens, pepper and salt them, and lay in a stew-kettle. Add six sliced tomatoes, one onion, two sweet peppers, three tablespoonfuls of butter, and two glasses of sherry or other light wine. Cover well, and The Constitution of the great State of New | simmer in a hot oven, or on the back of the York is undergoing a process of amendment, stove, from two to four hours, according to the and there are many brave men in that Conven- | age of the chicken. Serve with sweet potatoes



MAUDE KEEGAN.

Mande Keegan, Brighton, Iowa, is the daughter of Robert E. Keegan, Co. C. 1st Hi, L. A. She has been a C. C. member for years, and thinks there is no paper like THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and no department like the Loyal Home Workers'. She would be pleased to hear

CONVERSATION CLUB.

rs forgotten the wives and mothers and Other Thoughts of C. C. Interest.

A GOOD CONVERSATIONALIST. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: Though realizing my inability to handle the subject, permit me a few remarks upon what constitutes a good conversationalist. First, do not talk too much. It seems that

some people must talk a good share of the time, or they are not at ease. They seem pressed by some inward emotion, and words bubble up like a rill from a fountain. Their thoughts come so rapidly that they cannot find expression in so short a time, and their conversation becomes a senseless jumble of words. Every one says that a lawyer needs a good, quick tongue. That may all be well, but when his tongue is quick he needs a very slow temper to correspond, which nearly all people who have quick tongues do not possess. Take, for instance, that illustrious orator, Pericles, who to all students of Grecian literature was a central figure. He stored his mind with good and noble aspirations, and never gave vent to them unless the occasion called for it. He followed the thoughts of that poet who said:

"Speak gently if you speak at all, Carve every word before you let it fall." I have mentioned one extreme; now let me touch upon the other, talking too little.

The great men moderate their speech; they neither talk too much nor too little. Those who talk too little seem either to lack fitting thoughts, or they are without words to express themselves. It seems that we must force from them by endless questions all they say, for they will not express themselves freely

When others are talking is it a show of proper respect, or knowledge, to break in upon a sentence with some abrupt sentence or other? I think you will agree with me that it is not. There is one part of conversation which seems a heavy bar placed against the door of good society. It is slang. A sensible person knows that slang is only vulgarity, and chooses

Smoothness of speech is essential to good, inwill be a pleasure to listen to them. No one should break forth like a volcanic eruption on the ear of his listeners.

Soft, smooth speech comes like beautiful music to the ear of one who has been accustomed to harsh, abrupt speech, We feel more at home in our every-day respondence. Total, 14,953. clothes than when we are dressed up. So it is with our language. When we are at home pursuing our daily labors our conversation is unconsciously better than when in society, There, should we become excited, we would

tammer and often use words of which we did ot know the meaning. We must school ourselves to overcome this bashfulness and hesitation. Who ever saw a bashfel, hesftating man who made a good lecturer, unless he had schooled himself to become

Then, if our talk is silly and foolish, will we ever have attentive listeners? Not unless they are like the ones they are listening to. One more point. Our conversation should be fitted

A great many people will talk of their family affairs in public. Who wants to listen to all the trifling happenings of another's family? It seems egotistic to always be talking about one's self; and egotism, I am sure, is not polite.

I do not mean that we shall cram our minds attending before a social gathering by reading up all the social, political, and other topics of the day, and then astonish our hearers by our skin when it has become tough, and place it in | knowledge on that subject. We may find some I will close by saying that the most graceful conversationalist is one whose thoughts are spontaneous. Contact with other minds broadns and develops our own, and thus develop our field of thought. Yours, Pro Patria-

Effic J. Hutchison, Granger, Minn.

C. C. CORRESPONDENCE. A recent article from the pen of our friend Scribbler, on the misfortunes that befell one maiden through C. C. correspondence, brings to mind several similar cases in which sympathy was sought by some jilted lad or lassie. And why, O why, all these broken hearts and wasted affections? Because these youthful people started out on the search matrimonial with a determination to find, like the proverbial spinster, "Anyone, O Fate," and disregarding all rules of propriety engaged in correspondence with a view to matrimony with persons at the other side of the continent of whom they had not even a character recommend.

Now, self-conceit being one of humanity's greatest faults, it is safe to suppose that the unknown correspondent presented quite a pen portrait of all that is good and noble to the unsuspecting searcher, who, like a silly fish, swallowed bait, hook and all, and after an exchange of numerous voluminous epistles, miniatures, etc., which, be sure, were viewed by more than one pair of eyes, the dreamer awoke at last to realize that "thou hast learned to love another," and was brokenhearted as a natural

consequence. Brother, the heart had nothing to do with it. The brain, controller of the affections, had in this case been much abused by a surfeit of novels, and what this misguided person took for the grand passion was nothing more nor less than, according to Yankeeism, fool-on-the-

If it were not for the fraternal feeling which exists, and which must exist, in any organization, we would say to these discarded ones: Good enough. You chose to overstep the simplest laws of propriety by entering into such a correspondence, and have received a just

reward. But fraternity forbids, so we quell our wrath after years of suffering with uterine troubles, as best we may and proffer sympathy to this displacements, etc., sent free to ladies with full member who has disgraced not only self but instructions how to use it. Address Mrs. D. L. the entire organization. The story gets abroad, Orme, South Bend, Ind.

and the amount of harm done the Club by one member doing the sentimental through the United States mails can hardly be estimated. How ridiculous such actions are to the trans-

they surely would never again commit a like Correspond for intellectual improvement or plans for the more thorough advancement and organization of the C. C. and Guards; exchange of autographs, photos, and souvenirs for the enlargement of your C. C. collection, but beyoud that, my friends, be wise and trespass not. In short, be common-sense, and neither the Club nor yourself will ever have cause to be ashamed of you.

gressors are not apparent, for, if they could

'see themselves as ithers see them," once only,

If that very necessary ingredient in the human composition be lacking in your anatomy, and you imagine that existence alone has become intolerable to such a degree that you resort to newspapers and seek correspondents across the country, at least have mercy on your C. C. friends.

Remember that our task in convincing people the Club is not a matrimonial Bureau is not at present a light one; then add no more to our burden, but confine your matrimonial schemes to scheming newspapers. If N. E. Long wishes for stamps he must

write again; Columbians sent to Rochester, Ind., were returned unclaimed. My cabinet for most patriotic autograph four weeks from date; exchange with all. Loy-Leonora A. Rivers, Bristol, Vt.

A C. C. TOURIST. A soldier's daughter, 25 years of age, a school teacher and amateur photographer, fond of society, would like to hear from some members of the C. C. (in which she is deeply interested) living in the New England States, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania, with a view to meeting some of them personally while on a Summer vacation tour through those States. Best of references given. All letters answered promptly. Present address-

Minnie C. Deane, Townline, Vt. SOME QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER. C. C. COMBADES AND FRIENDS: Among the many different publications that we receive, there is none that is read with greater interest and zeal than THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and especially the Loyal Home Workers' column, with the many questions asked by the N. T. C. C. Guards. During the past two years we have been confined pretty closely to our house, so that we ing all communications received. And let me say to those writing and sending photograph, great or small, we will do our best to return the

1894, under Conversation Club, wishing to know if some one could give a little light upon the science of phrenology and its adaptations to our own intellectual improvement.

We saw an article in the issue of March 8.

same of ourselves.

Allow us to say, in reply, that phrenology is-1. A true science. 2. We have studied it and tested it on our own head and upon others for 50 years, more or less, and know a man can improve himself. 3,000,000. Five abreast, these would make bought for them with their blood? Have Chats on Conversation and Correspondence, New York City, for the best authority on the Of the 3,000,000, we know by name only the subject. If the good brother had given his postoffice address we would have written to him personally, and will yet if he so desires it. And now permit a crippled-up old soldier a few questions. The first is a modern question, that will interest me very much during the coming year.

1. What is Anthropologn? 2. What relation does it hold to modern science? 3. What effect will it have upon the religious thought of the age?

Yours, Pro Patria-Rev. Joel S. Stevens, Orange, Mass.

A VACATION JAUNT. I have been a reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for several years, and I am especially interested in the C. C., and would like to meet some of them personally. I'm about to take a Summer vacation trip through Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maine, and Pennsylvania, and wonder if there are any of our number who would find a call agreeable. I am a young lady, 25 years old, a school teacher, and devotedly fond of painting and other art work. I am something of an amateur photographer, and my camera will accompany me on my trip, and hope to bring back photos of many C. C. friends. I will answer every leetter that I re-

ceive. Yours cordially-Marion S. Van Staunton, Brockport, N. Y.

OUR ROLL CALL. The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members

of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V. Calvin A. Shapper, Beaver Falls, Pa.; John Sines, Saxon, O.; Minnie Wheatstone, Saxon, O.; Mertle Battorf, 185 West Ninth street, and Grace E. Tenney, 166 West Fifth street, Canton, O.; Fannie Bishop, v.g.d. 5th Conn., 50 Prospect street, Ansonia, Conn.; Mrs. Herbert E. White, v.d., and wife of S. of V., Ludlow Center, Mass.; Charles S. Rich, veteran, 1st Mass. other forms of expression in which to clothe | H. A., Bolton, Mass.; Libbie Shepard, Torrington, Conn.; Annie Prosser, v.d. 3d Ohio, Brisbin, Pa.; Minnie C. Deane, v.d. 8th N. Y. H. A. eresting conversation. If our words and sen- North Bergen, N. Y .; Toizah Westheifer, v.d. ences are spoken in a well-modulated tone it | Eudora, Kan.; Susie E. Harvel, v.d., Garden Plain, Kan.; Marion S. Van Stanton, Brockport, N. Y.; Zelma L. Beck, v.d. 78th Pa., Sylvis, Pa.; Florence B. Woodhouse, Torrington, Conn.; James W. Daniel, Co. F, 1st U. S. Inf., Angel Island, Cal.; William B. Kuhn, v.s. 16th Ind., Connersville, Ind. Last two desires cor-

N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

New Jersey Guards in arrears are requested by the officers of that Division to forward dues to Luella Monks, Quartermaster, New Foundland, N. J., by June 1.

"By all means," says Mr. and Mrs. Frank Savery, Proctor, Vt., "keep the Picture Gallery, and we should like "The Tribune Exchange" reinstated.

Nettie E. Amidon, Onondaga, N. Y., says she once received a poem she wanted very much from three different sources, by making a request for it in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. She would now like a Memorial poem, beginning-

Wind us a lily-wreath lovely and fair, Bring forth white snowdrops, they bloom every Gather pure daisies, they sprinkle the ground, Humbly they grow, yet in plenty are found. Eila Eaton asks a warm welcome for her friend, Toizab Westheifer, a soldier's daughter, recently enrolled and highly recommended and

Should any member of the C. C. have the words and music of a song entitled "The Flag of the Union," composed by Comrade Griggs, one who knows more of that subject than we do. | Co. C. 77th Ohio, he will confer a favor on an S. Guy, Germantown, Ky.

NEW JERSEY REUNION.

desiring to extend her acquaintance.

The fourth annual Reunion of New Jersey N. T. C. C. Guards will convene at Asbury Park, N. J., June 13 and 14. All New Jersey Guards are earnestly requested to be present. An entertainment, consisting of voluntary music, readings and recitations will be given on the evening of June 13; all Guards are invited to take part. Let us unite in making the coming Reunion the most successful ever held. Address Katie M. Brown, Division Adjutant, Tuckerton, N. J.

IN THE C. C. RANKS ABOVE. DEAR C. C. GUARDS: Truly, life is but a vapor, for it appears but a little time, then is gone, and gone forever. Only the roll-call above will reveal it to us again. Thus, again, Michigan mourns. Died, at her home near Imlay City, May 11, Mrs. George Harrison, she whom we have

known as Maggie Meaker. She had been seriously ill for some time. Sister Maggie was married about a year ago. and had a very pleasant home. She was an only child, and a very kind and gentle woman, and for several years a member of the Methodist Church.

Following are the resolutions adopted by the Michigan Division, N. T. C. C. Guards, in view of our great loss: Resolved, That we tenderly condole with the

family in their hour of affliction, and commend them to God, who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those who were bound to our departed sister by the nearest and dearest ties, and hope for a bilesful reunion in the better world,

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon
the records of the Division, and a copy thereof be forwarded to the family of our deceased sister, and

o THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for publication. Mrs. A. C. Brookins, Charles Sawyer, Mattle Bowdish, Memorial Committee, Ionia, Mich. FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A safe, simple home treatment that cured me

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for June 10, 1894 10 ET

Subject: The Israelites Crossing the Red Sea. Ex., 14: 19-31.

One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.l

INTRODUCTION.

We now come to a grand turning-point in the history of the Hebrews. The Crossing of the Red Sea has been called their birth into National existence, their baptism. It certainly became a great memory-point. All through the centuries they kept that miracle in mind. It made them believe they in a certain way monopolized God. Having done for them so marvelous a deed, God could be

the Red Sea. and he permitted the Israelites to depart. | will designate your proper way. Be quiet. No sooner were they gone than he was mad at himself for having yielded to their de-

bring them to terms. gotten safely out of reach of their old task- But one can go backward. Forward! The masters. They had a good start on the way toward Canaan.

Shem and Ham were brothers. The Hebrews descended from Shem and the Egyptians from Ham. It is quite singular to see the two sides in such deadly opposition. The Exodus was the startpoint of a new dispensation—the dividing line between the Patriarchal and the Mosaic.

The Exodus occurred 430 years after the Call of Abraham to go from Haran to Cahave done but little writing beyond answer- naan. The Call was addressed to Abraham (Gen., 12:1) in the year 2083 A. M. Add 430 (Ex., 12:41; Gal., 3:17), and we have 2513 A. M., the date of the Exodus.

The Israelites. The children of Israel at the time of our lesson were about—some estimate—3,000,000 in number. Ex., 12:37; 38:26; Nu., 1:46; 11: 21, show there were 600,000 men, evidently adults. Add 600,000 women. Estimate three children to each couple, and we have 1.800,000 children. The aggregate is We refer our brother to the writings of Dr. a procession 300 miles long. They could Combe, of England, and the Fowlers & Co., of cover an area of about three square miles. following: Moses, Aaron, Miriam, Joshua, Caleb, Bezaleel, Aboliab, Hur, Nadab, Abihu, Eliazar, Ithamar-viz., 12. Of these, only one was a woman.

> Place. They set out for Rameses. (12:37.) That

was one of the treasure cities built by the Israelites. (1:11t) There must have been great generalship on the part of Moses to organize the people of an entire region so that they could concentrate at a given point at a designated time ready to march.

The first station out was Succoth. (12: 37.) That was not probably the name of a settled place. The word means booths, tents, etc. It was given to the spot because the Israelites spent the night there, sleeping in booths made from tamarisk and palm branches, or in tents. Succoth was the end of the first day's journey-place of rest for the first night out-about 15 miles from Rameses. There Moses rehearsed to the people the account of the Passover night. Next they reached Ethan. That was at the head of the Gulf of Suez, the beginning

of the wilderness-end of the second day's journey-place of rest for the second night -15 miles from Succoth. It was at Ethan the cloud of shadow by day and light by night first appeared. That cloud continued to guide the pilgrims until they reached the Jordan, when the Ark was substituted. The fourth station was Pihahiroth-the end of the third day's journey-about 15 miles from Ethan. Notice the condition of the Israelites at Pihahiroth. On their right

was Mt. Attaka, which could not be scaled. At the left was the Gulf of Suez. They were crowded down into the apex of a triangle. The Egyptians, having repented giving permission to the Hebrews to go, and maddened at the predicament into which they had gotten themselves, were in hot pursuit. Just at the nick of time, when the Hebrews were encamping, hemmed in at the right hand and the left, the forces of Pharaoh were heard in the rear. (14:7,9.) Josephus states the Egyptians consisted of 200,000 footmen, 50,000 horsemen, and 600 chariots.

The Red Sea is before them. It is thought by some the water between Pihahiroth and Boalzephon was about 10 miles wide and 84 feet deep.

Several reasons are given why the sea is a. Pliny and Strabo say it was named

from a monarch of Arabia known as Erythrus, which is the Greek word for red. b. The word Edom means red. The sea stretches up into the land of Edom. Edom got its name from Esau. It is said Esau was so named because of his skin being so red at birth. Others think his name has

reference to his selling his birthright for some red pottage. c. The more scientific and accepted reason is the fact that microscopic vegetation or | C. Tabor, William Hilton, Col. Nicholas Bowen, animalculæ dye the water red. This is par- all of 23d Pa.; by E. A. Witherell, Abington, ticularly so in the Spring of the year. "The Mass. Red Sea takes name from a minute threadlike oscillatoria or alga, which Ehrenberg observed when sailing over it, and which

gives a red color to the water." d. Capt. Newbold says that, on approaching the sea, "The waters of this sacred gulf burst upon our view, the surface marked invalid soldier by sending a copy to Comrade | with annular, crescent-shaped and irregular | N. J. - Of Henry J. Klinefellow, 7th Wis., blotches of a purplish red, extending as far | formerly of Nora, Wis.; by Henry Moore, 1123 as the eye could reach. This red color I Park Place, Washington, D. C. found to be caused by the adjacent red sandstone and red coral reefs."-Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

There is much difference of opinion as to the exact spot where the crossing was made. At the time it occurred it was regarded as a grand event. Its consequences were tremendous. All things considered, it is quite absurd to attempt to rob the incident of the miraculous element. Waters were dividedstood up, on either side of an immense pathway, as if congealed, for the time seeming great walls of crystal; after the Israelites had passed over and the Egyptians were in the very midst of the strange highway, all of a sudden the walls of water broke and overwhelmed the enemies of Israel.

Suggestions.

1. Leaders must be brave men. Moses had his first trial with the Israelites when at Pihahiroth. He proved calm, self-possessed, undaunted. He had more to lose than the rest. If captured he would have been executed, while the people would at most have been returned to slavery. How many stand ready at such an hour as that through which the Israelites passed to cry out, "Just as we said. We knew it would be so. Yes, we told you so before we started." Think of 3,000,000 of indignant, maddened people de- Messinger, 421 South Wabasha street, St. Paul, nouncing you! That was the position of Minn.

Men, women and children were complaining, and indeed frantic. 2. It is vain to try to pursue, persecute, injure God's people. "The Lord fighteth for them." He can put a cloud of darkness between them and their enemies. He commands the thunder and hurls the lightning. The very waves of the sea wait his beckon.

Men cannot match God.

Pharaoh said, when he learned how the Israelites were situated at Pihabiroth, "They are entangled in the land; the wilderness hath shut them in." "Come on!" he shouts, "Now is our opportunity." The Pharisees tried to entangle Christ in his talk, on purpose to injure him. We are always in danger when entangled. St. Paul bade the Galatians not to become entangled again with the yoke of bondage. (5:1. Read 2 Pet., 2:20.) St. Paul was right when he said, " No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs

of this life." 4. Do not fear. Just trust God. Moses was not alarmed. He remembered the burning bush and the 10 plagues. He believed God would continue help. "Man's extremity is God's opportunity."

"I know the hand that is guiding me through the shadow to the light; And I know that all betiding me is meted out I know that the thorny path I tread is ruled by a golden line; And I know that the darker life's tangled thread

the richer the deep design." 5. Standstill. (V. 13.) Wait a little. Do not be impetuous. We all come to haltingplaces. Different ways spread out before us. depended on in all future emergencies. Al- | Only one of such ways is the right one for lusions are made time and again in the us to take. Now it is wise to pause and look Bible to the experiences at, in, and across | into one's position and decide deliberately what course to choose. Wait. Ask God's The 10th plague brought Pharaoh to terms | guidance when you are in perplexity. He

Hold your peace. 6. Go forward. (V. 15.) What strange mand. He resolved to overtake them and commands! Stand still! Go forward! Nobody should go forward until he has stood The Hebrews probably imagined they had still for a time. Go! That is the command. Mahometan General cried to his soldiers, 'Paradise is before you and hellfire in your rear." Christians may be sure they will not find retreat any safer or more desirable than going enward. "Go forward!" was the motto on Rowland Hill's seal. The great Prussian, Gen. Von Moltke, even grew monotonous in his use of the word Forward! He for making a very great showing, and adheres to never had any other word of advice to give solving. Two or three facts concerning him and in councils of war. Even if repulsed, and asked, "What shall we do now?" he replied, "Forward!" If he had a great victory, and one said, "What now?" he answered, "Forward!" After a while men called him "Forward!" After a while men called him and has been closely connected with it from the "Old Forward!" I like the spirit of that first issue. He is the husband of G. RACE, Presi-Color-Sergeant who, in the late war, seeing some of his comrades retreating, said: "Well, boys, go back if you must, but the colors cannot go back." It is no wonder the com-pany rallied. You cannot resist such heroism.

> THE QUESTION SQUAD. Veterans Anxious to Find Their Comrades-Who

Can Aid Them? [Inquiries for the whereabouts of persons will be published in this column once, free. Writers will kindly follow the form below. By watching our Reunion columns during Reunion season the whereabouts of Secretaries having regimental rosters may be ascertained.

COLORED TROOPS.-Of comrades of Peter Townsend, Co. H. 110th U. S. C. T., who was detailed as a wagoner, and was placed on the hospital boat about 60 miles above Savannah; by John A. Lawing, Winchester, Tenn. --- Of the 50th U. S. C. T.; by J. W. Campbell, Morrison ville, Ill.

ILLINOIS. -Of Thomas C. Davis, Co. E, 38th Ill.; by M. J. Hondley, Catawba, O. Indiana .- Of any who remember writer while in hospital at Louisville, Ky.; by Wm. E. Ross, Co. G, 97th Ind., Anselmo, Neb .- Of Lieut. Josiah Crooks, 35th Ind.; by W. G. Brumbaugh, Mansfield, O.

Hospital.-Of any who remember writer being in hospital at Portsmouth, R. I., in the Spring of 1865; by C. M. Newberry, Beaumont, MICHIGAN.-Of W. W. White, Co. D. 4th Mich. Cav.; by Judson C. Sage, Vassar, Mich. MISSOURI.-Of James Gallion and John

Colley, both of Phelps's regiment; by Brown Wyatt, Mountain Grove, Mo. MISCELLANEOUS .- Of the regiment and company in which Herman Constable served; by Martha Constable, Warrenton, Mo. --- Of G. W. Thomas, who enlisted from Washington Courthouse, O.; was in hospital at Cleveland, Tenn., in 1864; by Ira Gillum, Milford, Ill .- Of Col. George Smith; by James Bowman, Lexington, Neb .- Of friends and relatives of Capt. Wainwright, who was killed at Galveston, Tex., Jan. 1, 1863, while in command of the Har-

riet Lane; by J. C. McBride, Alvin, Tex. NAVAL .- Of comrades of writer who served on the U. S. Gunboat Manongabela between October, 1862, and May, 1864; by James Hudson, Conneaut, O .- Of all who served in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron; by Wilson B. Strong, 751 Fifth Ave., New York City. -Of Thomas B. Reed, Surgeon U. S. N., stationed at Bayon Tesche depot as Medical Director; also stationed at hospital, Parkersburg, W. Va.; by A. Black, North Baltimore, O .-Of the U. S. S. Osceola; by John P. Goodmason,

Baltimore, Md. NEW JERSEY .- Of Dick Howard and --Ford, both of Co. E, 3d N. J. Cav.; by Charles Wayne, care of B. P. Mallon, Cobleskill, N. Y. NEW YORK.-Of Paul J. Fitzimmons, Co. I 164th N. Y.; by J. S. McDaniel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Of Co. A, 7th N. Y., who remember Alexander Stokem; by Mrs. Marietta Stokem, 28 North Terrace Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. -Of Capt. Baker, Lieut. Anderson, Serg't Thomas Lonky, Serg't Rankin, or any member of Co. E, 16th N. Y. Cav, who knew John Breer or Brewer; by Fred Bennett, Carthage, N. Y .- Of the 33d N. Y. who knew George Madden, of Co. I; by Mrs. Mary Madden, South Omaha, Neb .- Of comrades of Riley Loomis, 3d N. Y. Cav.; by Mrs. Emeline Loomis, Paddock Block, Franklin street, Auburn,

N. Y. Оню.-Of Capt. P. O'Connell, Capt. Charles Stewart, Capt. James Glascener, Capt. Robert L. Ramsy, all of Ohio; by T. F. Snover, Oconto.

PENNSYLVANIA .- Of Joseph Haslam, Co. G. 119th Pa.; by George Coxell, Washington D. C. -Of Dr. Watson, Surgeon 145th Pa.; by Richard Kelly, Shandon, Cal. --- Of Joseph S.

WEST VIRGINIA .- Of Dr. B. F. Hall, also of Dr. E. D. J. Bond, of the 11th W. Va.: by G. W. Hoyt, Java, Miss. -- Of Alexander Guerin, Co. A. 12th W. Va.; by F. H. Dunlap, Wheeler,

WISCONSIN.-Of Dan'l McDermott, Sergeant, Co. K. 7th Wis., supposed to be in Texas; by Mary McDermott, 51 Madison street, Newark,

REGULARS -- Of Lieut, James Botler, who commanded Co. I, 2d U.S., at Gettysburg; by James Lawton, Lois, O .- Of R. McCormick, 18th U. S.; last heard from June 3, 1862, while

at Pittsburg Landing; by D. J. McMillon, New

Hudson, N. Y.—Of Capt. Champion, or any member of Co. C, 1st U. S.; by Jas. B. Hutton, Tupelo, Ala.—Of Isaac D. Gray, 18th U. S., who was captured at Chickamauga and confined in Danville, Andersonville, and other prisons; by Willis Ray, Lanark, Ill .- Of T. Kiniven, Co. I, 5th U. S.; also, of any other member of regiment who remembers writer; by Joseph Benton, South Fork, Ark .- Of Capt. Phil Hannon, Co. E, 5th U. S.; by W. Underwood, Peru, Ind .- Of Wm. Smedburg, Co. F, 1st battalion, 14th U. S.; by Frederick Baanitz, 1033 North Wolf street, Baltimore, Md. --- Of Samuel Hegler, Joseph Mills, Edward Stinman, and John Shepard, all of Co. D, 2d U. S.; by J. C. Griffin, Byron, Ark .- Of Geo. Albaugh, Co. F. 19th U. S.; by J. Albaugh, Box 90, West Hickory, Pa.—Of comrades of Judge L. Garwood, Co. G, 1st battalion, 11th U. S.; by Benjamin F. Garwood, Fontanet, Ind .- Of any who served with writer in Cos. H and I, 1st U. S. Art.; by John Smith, care of E. Neill, 117 Leonard street, Brooklyn, N. Y .--- Of comrades of writer who served in Cos. I, 6th U. S. and in Battery F, 4th U. S. Art.; by Charles E. Kerner, 84 Huron street, Indianapolis, Ind. RESERVE CORPS.-Of Co. C, 23d Reserve Corps, stationed at Snelling, Minn.; by A. E.

Poems and Songs.

George Robertson, Keokuk, Iowa, wants to exchange comic songs. E. W. Hilliard, Metropolis, Ill., wants the poem, "Gone to Join the Majority."

If any young, old, or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, will inclose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. 3. Sinners will take advantage of any diffi- No humbug. No deception. Address T. C. culties in which they find Christians. Barnes, News Dealer, Marshall, Mich.



JOSEPH S. F. SESSFORD, M. D.



Dr. Sessford is one of our most successful solvers, the recent medal-solving tournament serving to clearly demonstrate this fact. He is a patient man. He is a native of Washington, and first saw something in Puzzledom to interest him in 1891. This was in Golden Days, where he found complete lists so easy of attainment that he soon sought honors elsewhere, Reference to "Mystery" and other columns will show how honors have been won. ALUMNUS is also interested in form-composing, but does not feel that he can spare the time necessary his may not be out of place here. His grandfather was the proprietor of the first line of omnibuses running from the Capitol to Georgetown, and his father was ticket-seller at Ford's Theater the night of Lincoln's assassination, he being also present at the time. The Doctor is a firm friend of "Mystery,"

dent of the Mystic Sisterhood.

ANSWERS TO NO. 136. (Word-forms by H. S. Nut.) 1250-Do, re. mi, fa, sol, la, st. 1252-Steal-thy. 1253-EPHRATH 1251-PHASMID HERNANI ARGENTA HESTERN SNEDDED RUTATES MANDORE ARETINI TARENTE HENSIES 1254-Operations. 1258-Asitia. 1257- L MAS HARAR BAKEN MARTINMAS MALADROLT LAKEDWELLER CARPINTEROS TERREMOTE REMELTS SAROS SOY TEE 1256-Thorough; Through; Though; Tough. KIONGTCHOOFOO MAGORMISSABIB EMINENTLY SENATES COLLIES FEVER NEAPS RED STY 1260-Great; Grate. 1262-Potatoes (a top).

GUIDON. "For ways that are dark And for tricks that are vain The mystical ed. is peculiar." -With apologies to Bret Harte. "I've started now "-so runs his letter-"To issue a mystical sheet, And write you these few lines, Hostetter, A few elever 'cons' to entreat. "Write me a rondeau that is quite full Of fancy; but mind you the end Has one of those odd turns, delightful, To which you so deftly attend.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER.

And fain would express them, why, then, Remember my dep't knows no spurning Of such gems as flow from your pen. "I want, too, a song pure and tender Of love-such as you often write; Sing, sing of her in all her splender, But stay from your 'best girl' to-night. "Don't plead, now, your muse is capricious, And yow that you can't pen a line, But send me on something of

"Though if to grave thoughts you are turning

"And trust me I do not you flatter, (For I am too honest for that,) When I say Hostetter McSpatter Is peerless in writing the flat." "Tis here my weak head has the feeling My Dunlap is small, and I fear A smile over my face is stealing Which threatens to take in my ear But alas and ay me! here's an ending

That carries with it a hard rub,

And worthy a pet of The Nine,

The limit of good taste transcending: "Please send 50 cents for a sub." NEW PUZZLES .- NO. 143. NO. 1349-CRYPTOGRAM. FRANTZ PERAELFIFES YWUSFLVTL YBPFSBIFSQ PRANEURTSI, TLATPFBNNX FSIUVPBIT PUXAIS-QUBRL, TSIBSQNFSQ TSFQRBL ATUANTZFSQ BSB-NEOXUFSIVEBS VIZJIPBQESL, FPELBY-TJUESL, TIPTITUB. -EITTAH, Philadelphia, Pa.

> NO. 1350-ANAGRAM. Posers who to solving lend Their minds, heartily defend The puzzleistic creed; Such will Thedom ever greet; They with ease all topics meet-The mystic's mooted meed ! -Acs, Avalon, Pa.

NO. 1351-DIAMOND. 1. A letter. 2. A sack. 3. A small island in the Red Sea. 4. Ancient kinds of cuirasses. (Unab.) 5. Lofty Australian trees. 6. Juries composed of half natives and half foreigners. 7. Revelers, 8. Most dear, 9. The disphragm, in animais, 10. Sees. (Obs.) 11, A letter. -ITAMI, Jersey City, N. J.

NO. 1352-TRANSADE. (Original with the author.) FINAL follows in the wake Of the thoughtless PRIMES of men Who humanity forsake, Sinking toward the brute again. In life's drama such an one

Fills an unimportant role. Falls the WHOLE-the play is done-Gone are family, friends, and soul. -Sr. Julian, Utica, N. Y. NOS. 1353-DIAMOND. 1. A letter. 2. One of the conventional figures on playing eards. 3, Meal or flour. (Cent.) 4. Bound with a kind of parchment. 5. Holotrichous ciliate infusorians. (Cent.) 6. Artillery officers who

Skillful plan, 11. A letter. -J. E. W. Boston, Mass. NO. 1354-ANAGRAM. Now to your exegesis,-Take all this work to pieces, And, as the task increases, You'll not forget That posers are quite strange in The way of letters changing, Yet are, in rearranging. A mystic set. -Nyas, Washington, D. C.

formerly supervised the composition of fireworks.

7. The pintail duck. (Cent.) 8. Delicious bever-

ages. 9. Those who are about to die. (Cent.) 10.

NO. 1355-DIAMOND. 1. A letter. 2. Astern. 3. Tapestry. 4. An imaginary king of the East. (Fict.) 5. A genus of tall conifers. 6. A timber used in ship-building. Prussia. 10. A village of France. 11. A letter. -NYPHO, Germantown, Pa.

He married her! Through drifting years I see Her dear face glow, like sunshine on the lea, Framed in tempestuous gold and set With diamonds that the star-king met And idoled on low-bended knee. Through drifting years I've loved her; aye, an

NO. 1356-CHARADE.

Her FIRST is mine, though naught of mad regret Mars each our even lives that he— He married her! Fate's ways are strange! Through drifting years

Brought not one wish that changed was her de-No TOTAL Strife some soul-pang to forget, Nor ashy face with care-lines floreely fret; But marvel Last, because it was to me— He married her! -IRON MASK, Batavia, N. Y.

NO. 1357-CONUNDRUM CLUB OCTAGON. 1. Evaded. 2. An extract used by the South merican Indians as an arrow poison. 3. A small river of North Carolina. 4. A village on the Rio Grande, in Sirocco Co., New Mexico. 5. Anni-hilates. 6. Renunciation. 7. A Kingdom of Abys-sinia. 8. An ornamental stand. 9. To attire. 10. -ARCANUS, Iowa City, Iowa,

NO. 1358-TERMINAL CHANGE. Here come the children with flowers heavy laden Gathered to grace the green graves of the dead Each little laddle and each tiny maiden Marching along with a triumphant tread.

Plainly their bosoms are throbbing with pleasure That loving tribute they, too, can display Fo the dead heroes whose LASTS they all treasure First in their hearts on Memorial Day.

If in the future their country should need them They will be ready to do well their part, E'en though to death should their loyalty land For love of country is bred in each heart.

long may the peace which their grandfathers bought them Linger to bless our bright, beautiful land, And may the lessons of valor thus taught there Wake to true greatness our dear childish band. —Nancy True, New Haven, Conn.

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

St. Julian is the last to invent a new-style puzzla. and as usual "Mystery" has the honor of presenting the first specimen for discussion as to its merits. It is a combination of the transposition and charade. An example: Take the word "terminal" for the whole word; "line" and "mart" may be made from it-the first and last. It opens a broad field, and is especially adapted to those who wish to write "stickers," How do you like it? We will give a prize for the best specimen received before July 1 .- Does editorial work on the News pay, Mac?- Eugene has again made a change, and is now reporting for the Inter Ocean. He does not write whether he left Lord & Thomas, or whether they discharged him and he then "left." If E J. finds himself afflicted with kleptomania while on his pernoctalian searches for news, how easily he can purloin answers to "Complications," and beat Chadbourn out of the solving prizes! - Œ lipus, in the News, points out his dislike of the heading Chadbourn has adopted for his column in the San Francisco Argus, and leads the reader to infer he thinks the veteran editor of Lewiston an ass. It might be wise for Œdipus to pause a moment and consider whether he would make half the success of puzzle-editing Mr. Chadbourn has before drawing any more such caustic comparisons,-It is really laughable to read Alexis's remarks about the unsociability of Western puzziers and their aver-sion to doffing their cloak of mystery when she is herself employing an alias to keep secret her identity!-Ace: The anagram is acceptable, and you are heartily invited to become one of our "regulars."-Firegiow's dual-enigma seems, contrary to our expectations, to have caused some trouble. The answer is a word divided in different places; as, for instance, Ar-ian, A-rian. Now, you ought to conquer it.—Inquiry at Coxey's camp brings to light the fact that Ernest Ager, Boston, was a member of Commune A, Philadelphia, but left on Mon-day of last week. If it was our Ernest he ought to

be court-martialed for not paying the Washingtonians a call. 5-31-'94. R. O. CHESTER. OUR RURAL TOPICS.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers. This important plant not only continues to hold its place in the list of forage crops, but is growing in favor with Kansas farmers. One man last year ventured to sow on raw prairie land and obtained creditable results. He had 80 acres to break, and beginning about May 1 he put two teams to plowing, sowing the seed on the unbroken prairie at the rate of one and a quarter bushels per acre by means of a seeder attached to a farm wagon which was driven before the plows. The seed was then turned under. Enough land can be sown in a couple of hours to keep two teams busy all day. The grain was sown on the virgin sod, which had not been burned off, as is usually done before breaking, but had been closely grazed the previous season. In this instance the field was not even rolled or harrowed afterward, as should have been done, as the raking and harvesting could then be done much better and much more easily. The seeding and breaking continued from May 1 to July 1, the first sowing mak-

ing the heaviest and tallest growth. The crop was cut, raked and shocked soon after it was mowed, yielding from four to six tons per acre. The dry, hot days of September, when it is usually harvested in this climate, will cure it perfectly without mold or heating in the shocks, and it is brighter, sweeter feed than when it has lain and bleached in the sun. The weather, however, must be very dry. Another of our farmers will sow 200 acres of fresh-plowed sed this Spring. His plan is to break, then roll and harrow with a disk harrow, thoroughly pulverizing the sod. During May and June the seed will be sown with a press drill at the rate of one and a quarter to one and a half bushels per acre. The more seed sown to the acre the finer will be the fodder, and consequently more easily handled in harvesting and feeding. It makes a desirable early feed which is greatly relished by stock, and there is no crop that yields a surer or greater return, for it apparently bids defiance alike to drouth and chinch bugs. Some claim the crop should be cut while the seed is in the dough, that it will then keep sweet, but it keeps sweet until the fod-

between maturity and frost .- Orange Judd

Farmer.

der gets wet (and we rarely have much rain

in Kansas during Fall and Winter), then

when it freezes or heats the best part of it is

destroyed just as with any fodder crop.

Sorghum remains green here until frost,

about Oct. 15. It can be harvested any time

ENSILAGE. This is the time to determine whether or not ensilage is to be used for feeding next Winter. Or, to put it in another way, to determine if the most that can possibly be made from the land devoted to feeding crops is to be so made. One acre of corn made into ensilage in any part of the country may be depended upon to feed two to four cows the whole Winter, and the crop may be a full one or less. If only 10 tons be made to the acre, that will feed two cows with half enough for another one; but as 20 tons may be grown under the most favorable circumstances, and every farmer should strive for it, this will feed five cows during the Winter. This is the most serious thing to be thought of at this time, when everything

must be made to count. The fodder must be on the way first. It is easy to make the silo before the crop is ready for cutting. This will be the work of a few days only. To estimate the yield we may take these figures. The rows are three feet apart, and thus 10 rows 66 feet in length will make one-twentieth part of an acre, and should vield one ton of the green corn. At one foot apart in the row, each hill of corn should weigh three pounds to make the 20 tons to the acre. If three or four seeds are planted at each foot and the common field corn is used, there should be no trouble in getting three pounds from each of the hills on any good land; if not, a sufficient quantity of fertilizer should be used to produce this quantity, or the estimate of the

yield must be reduced. Frequent cultivation with a sloping-tooth light harrow or a wide-tooth cultivator set to go no more than two inches deep is indispensable for a full yield of ensilage corn, or, indeed, for any kind of corn. The constantly-stirred surface maintains the moisture in the soil and admits the air by which the roots are nourished, as we may reasonably believe, and thus the crop gets no check, but grows on and makes the full yield. It is not even necessary to wait until the young corn appears above the surface for the first cultivation. It is better to stir the soil a few days after the planting, and if the sloping teeth of the light harrow run on to the rows over the seed, no harm will be done. It is this abundant cultivation which makes the large crops, of course, not neglecting the proper fertilizing of the land. But this alone is not sufficient. The food must be digested and assimilated before growth of plant occurs, and for this the soil must be constantly stirred, but without the slighest

injury to the feeding roots. - Colman's Eural